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A Study On The Role Of Education In Socio – Economic Development Of Tribal's In Telangana State – A Critical Review

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ABSTRACT

This paper concentrated on socio-economic conditions of scheduled tribes in Telangana state and recent issues and challenges in empowerment of STs. India is the home land a large number of indigenous tribal people ext Africa. Scheduled Tribes population represents a heterogeneous group scattered in different regions of India. The differences are noticed in language, cultural practices, socio-economic conditions, educational level and pattern of livelihood. Education is the most effective instrument for insuring equality of opportunity keeping in view and basic indicator of the level of development achieved by a group/society. It results in more awareness besides contributing to the overall improvement of health, hygiene and other social conditions. As per the article 45 of the constitution of India universalisation of elementary education is a directive principle of state policy that underlines the need to provide free and compulsory education for all children up to the age 14 years, and the article 46 is tress to promote the ST and SC people with special care in the educational and economic establishment. The spread of education among the ST during the four decades has been quite uneven. After the formation of the new state of the Telangana on 2nd June 2014 the state government has attached top most priority for the development Scheduled Tribes (STs) which accounts for 9.34 percent of the total population 2011. In this my paper an attempt is made to examine Government policies for tribal education, issues and challenges of tribal education, socio – economic conditions of the tribal's in the Telangana state.

Key words: socio economic and educational status of STs in Telangana state, growth pattern and problems, welfare programs in the study area.

Introduction:

This paper examine on the socio-economic conditions of scheduled tribes in Telangana state and recent issues and challenges in empowerment of STs. The current population of India is 1,419,194,735 as of June 12th 2023, based on interpolation of the latest United Nations data. The population of India is projected at 1,393,409,038 or 1.39 billion or 1393.4 million or 139 crore as of July 1st, 2021. India is the second most populous country in the world behind China. India accounts for a meager 2.4 percent of the world surface area yet it supports and sustains a whopping 17.7 percent of the world population. Since Population of India is increasing with slower rate than the world, its global share is decreasing. By 2100, 13.34 percent of the earth population will be in India, that is 4.42 percent less than the peak level of 17.76 percent in 2013. The population growth reached a peak in 1974 with an annual growth rate of 2.36 percent. India will add 13.4 million in 2021. Ministry of Tribal Affairs was set up in 1999, after bifurcation of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment with the objective of providing more focused approach on the integrated socioeconomic development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs). Before formation of this Ministry, tribal affairs were handled by different, As a Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs named as Tribal Division since Independence up to September, 1985. Ministry of Welfare from September 1985 to May 1998. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment from May 1998 to September 1999. The Government of India initiated for the development of STs to provide quality education to all the ST community population in the country. National Scholarship for Higher Education, The scheme has two components namely institutional fees & scholarship. Fees for the institute will be released directly to the institute whereas scholarship amount is released to the students through DBT mode. 3.9 National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for Higher Studies Abroad National Overseas Scholarship Portal for selection of candidates from 2017-18 onwards. Integration with Digi-Locker is done for fetching documents in order to improve the verification process. The portal for the year 2021-22 has been opened from 22.11.2021 to 31.01.2022. Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of STs 3.10 Ministry of Tribal Affairs is funding about 200 NGOs for 300 projects in service deficient areas, LWE affected areas and border areas in mainly health and education sectors. The entire process from submission of applications and verification to release of funds into the account of the applicant organization is now done through a dedicated NGO portal where the NGOs can even track the status of their application on real time basis. In order to ensure that the NGOs utilize funds only for the purpose for which they were sanctioned, funds are monitored through EAT module of PFMS. The communication module which provides for two-way communication between the NGOs and the Ministry and also enables NGOs to upload queries, documents, their grievances and receive replies/clarifications, the number of regional workshops were also organized to enable the NGOs to get hands on experience of how the portal works and how they can use it.

India is the second population country in the world Scheduled Tribal's (STs) population is 104.2 million, which is 8.6 percent of the total population of India 2011. India is the only country in the world

where so many religious, beliefs, languages, culture, etc. are in existence besides continuation caste system. Traditional Indian society is sometimes defined by social classes known as castes but caste system does not prevail among the ST community a laudable sign. The ST has been defined as per our constitution article 342 under proves for specification of tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which are deemed to be for the purposes of the constitution the scheduled tribes in relation to that state or union territory in pursuance of this provisions the list of scheduled tribes are notified for each state or UTs and are valid only within the jurisdiction of that state or UT and not outside. The growth rate of ST population in our country has been increasing from 1961 6.9 percent and in 2011 8.6 percent. The decadal growth rate of population reveals population growth in urban areas is more than rural counterpart indicating more and more ST people have been migrating in the urban setup. Still today the major issue pertains to ST community in India is education. The low socio – economic development and their habitation in various ecological and geo climatic conditions ranging from plains to forest to hills and inaccessible areas are main reasons for low literacy among STs. The state wise literacy rate of total population 64.8 percent and STs Population 47.1 percent and the gapping literacy rate are 17.7 as per the 2001 census, it increased 74.04 percent of total population and 57.9 percent of STs population literacy gap is 17.1 percent in 2011 census. Empowerment as a concept was first brought at the international women conference in 1985. The economic empowerment of tribal's is a prerequisite for sustainable development pro poor growth and the achievement of all the millennium development goals (MDGs) as part of developmental activity government and other public bodies have committed themselves on social, economic development of STs. Their obligations have been made explicit through the plans and programmes to improve the education, employment, income level, and empowerment of the community as well as the society. The majority of rural tribal's are facing many problems socio-economic infrastructure, agriculture, food, minimum needs, housing, electricity, credit facilities, etc. Telangana is very rich in the variety of cultures that represent all stages of human progress. It has Chenchus, as primitive as those who lived in Stone Age, Gonds, Andhs and Bhils, Koyas and Konda Reddis are still found inclined to indulge in shifting cultivation. Mostly they are found in the highland of Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam districts and also in Nalla-mala Plateaux of Mannanur and Farahabad of Mahabubnagar districts. Yerukala tribe women are indulged in traditional profession of fortune telling. Pradhans in Adilabad district recite mythologies, folk tales and songs of their gods and goddesses at various festivals, ceremonies and fairs for which service they are paid in cash or kind. Tribal population of the Telangana State, according to 2011 Census, is 32.87 lakhs which constitutes 9.34 percent of the total population of the state. ST literacy rate is 49.51 as against State literacy rate of 66.46, there are 32 Tribal groups living in the state which include Particularly vulnerable tribal groups earlier known as Primitive Tribal Group viz., Kondareddies, Chenchus, Kolams and thoties living in Khammam, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Ranga Reddy, Adilabad districts. The dominant tribal groups in the state are Lambada with a population of 20,46,117, Koyas 4,86,391, Gonds 2,97,846, Yerukalas 1,44,128. The

Government have accorded high priority for accelerated development of Tribals by implementing socio-economic development schemes for the major focus is on education, socio - economic support to the tribes.

Total Scheduled Tribal's Rural and Urban Scheduled Tribal's in India from 1961-2011

Year	Total Population	Rural population	Urban population	Total percentage	Rural percentage	Urban percentage
1961	3,01,30,184 (6.9)	2,93,57,790 (8.1)	7,72,394 (1.0)	-	-	-
1971	3,80,15,162, (6.9)	3,67,20,681 (8.4)	12,94,481 (1.2)	26.2	25.1	67.6
1981	5,16,28,638 (7.6)	4,84,27,604 (9.2)	32,01,034 (2.0)	35.8	31.9	47.3
1991	6,77,58,380 (8.1)	6,27,51,026 (10.1)	50,07,354 (2.3)	31.2	29.6	56.4
2001	8,,43,26,978 (8.2)	7,73,39,335 (10.4)	69,87,643 (2.4)	24.5	23.2	39.5
2011	10,42,81,03 4 (8.6)	9,38,19,162 (11.3)	1,04,61, 872 (2.8)	23.7	21.3	49.7

Source: census of India tribal in India, 2011.

The above table shows that total tribal population 6.9 percent to 8.6 percent rural is 8.1 percent to 11.3 percent and urban is 1.0 percent to 2.8 percent tribal population in India in 1961 to 2011 census in India.

The Socio-economic and educational development among tribals is generally lower than that of other forward castes groups in Telangana, education is a basic right that increases the social economical and political opportunities available to all the communities, the low socio- economic development and their habitation in various ecological and geo climatic conditions ranging from planes to forest to hills and inaccessible areas are main reasons for low literacy among STs, the state wise literacy rate of total population 64.8 percent and STs Population 47.1 percent and the gapping literacy rate are 17.7 as per the 2001 census, it increased 74.04 percent of total population and 57.9 percent of STs population literacy gap is 17.1 percent in 2011 cncsus.

Scope of the study:

Socio, economic, political, cultural, and sportsand all aspects they participated but rural uneducated youth and families are suffering from the basic opportunities like justice, equality of status and opportunities, assurance of the individual's dignity are ensured by the constitution of India for all the citizens

among other things, the constitution of India is enriched with several provisions for schedule castes and schedule tribes to safeguard and promote their cultural, social, educational, and economic interests to bring them in the main-stream of the nation both Telangana and A P governments are working hard towards the enrichment of tribal lives.

Objectives of the study:

1. To study the socio – economic background of tribal's in India as well as Telangana.
2. To identify the issues and challenges of tribal education and understand the Occupational patterns of ST community in the study area.
3. To examine the socio-economic and educational empowerment and growth of the STs community in Telangana.

Hypothesis of the study:

1. To analyze the socio - economic empowerment leads participating in all level of opportunities and decision making.
2. The education pattern reflects that occupational pattern it contribute to economic Empowerment and the socio – economic conditions.

Methodology:

The present study is focused on the socio-economic and educational conditions of tribes in Telangana state. This paper is based on the secondary data which data collected from the sources various books, publications, articles, seminars, news papers, magazines, internet, research articles, government reports and websites. It is employed in this study for the role of education in socio – economic empowerment of tribal's in Telangana state.

Importance of the study:

There has been considerable increase in the fund allocation for the tribal areas most of the tribal's were not able to draw the benefits due to large scale corruption among officials and improper implementation of tribal development schemes, besides a majority of tribal areas lack proper communication and infrastructure facilities. Therefore any attempt by the government that tries to enhance their socio economic conditions has to focus primarily on primitive tribes and the poorest of the poor among the STs, lack of awareness about the government welfare programmes is the another problem in the community, but recent years majority of the ST community population migrate to urban areas for various businesses health sector and higher education and employment in various departments male and female youth also actively

participated in the all aspects like socio, economic, political, cultural, sports, and other areas. It is great change in their living conditions empowerment of the society, with awareness generation and the people's participation approach and take into account their needs feelings, aspirations, while the development process is taken up funding for maintenance of educational institutions, hostels, integrated hostels, ashram schools, post-matric hostels, tribal welfare primary schools, teacher education colleges, student coaching programmes for competitive examinations Tuition fee and Post Matric Scholarships Pre Matric Scholarships Monetary support to study in Hyderabad Public Schools, Upgrading Tribal Welfare Ashram Schools into Schools of Excellence, Setting up Residential Schools for Tribals, Setting up Residential Schools for Tribal Girls, Upgradation of Residential Schools into Junior Colleges of Excellence and recently the Government of India introduced Ekalaya Model schools for better education in the community throughout the country. There is still a wide spread feeling among the tribal is that education make their off-spring deviant, insolent and alienate them from the rest of their society. Since some of the tribal educated boys felt alienated and cut off their bonds with their families and villages after getting education and good education. Identifying the problems of tribal students. Some factors like most of the tribal children were engaged in crucial family work like cattle grazing, labor on work sites, collecting fire wood and other minor forest products, stone quarrying, mining and home based work such as processing forest products. The level of utilization of technology in the tribal area has remained abysmally low.

Proposed outcomes of the study:

Education is the key to tribal development but there are many critical issues and problems in the field of tribal education like medium of language, attitude of the parents, economic conditions, lack of proper monitoring, agriculture field, etc. the fact remains that a large number of tribal's rural people might have missed educational opportunities at different stages and in order to empower them varieties of skills training programs have to be designed and organized. The skill could be for assuming political leadership or for economic self reliance or even social transformation. Social development paves the way for economic development. The tribes always face difficulties in their socio-economic development due to various factors like geographical and cultural isolation, lack of proper health facilities, inability to satisfy basic needs, lack of control over resources and assets, lack of education and skills, malnutrition, lack of shelter, poor access to water and sanitation, vulnerability to shocks, violence and crime, lack of access to proper infrastructure facilities and technologies and lack of political free-dom and voice. Social sector comprising of sub sectors like access to education, health and medical care, housing and water supply is very much essential for their economic development in the Telangana state as well as India. The central state governments since India's independence have initiated several schemes and programs to educate the tribal's in our country. Development in tribal societies should focus on educational programmes that motivate keeping tribal youth integrated in their own culture. And also working with the tribal leaders is a key to ensure their active

participation and cooperation in sensitization programmes on the importance of education. The tribal population constitutes a significant part of the underdeveloped parts of the country as well as Telangana state. About 93 percent of them live in rural areas and are engaged agriculture and allied activities. The main issues of tribal population for taking education then we must find that there is higher concentration of poverty among the tribal population for taking in both the rural as well as urban areas. Their weak resources base their low position in socio-economic and political hierarchy, illiteracy, their relative lack of access to facilities provided by the developmental measures, the total tribal population of Telangana was 31,77,940. The numerically dominant tribal groups of Telangana are Lambada/Banjara, Koya, Gonds, Yerukala/Kurru and Pradhan; whereas Lam-bada, Yerukula and Yanadi are numerically dominant tribal groups of Andhra Pradesh. the socio-economic conditions of the tribes of Telangana and the welfare schemes put forth for them by the government. Education is central to the process of empowerment, since consciousness raising essentially a process of education. education, in the context of empowerment is a weapon of great potency, as it provides exposure and access to new ideas and way of thinking, and triggered a demand for change. In the absence of education that is relevant to existing knowledge and real needs, women are unable to get access to formal sector jobs, make career advancement, participate in decision making at all levels, and be represented in government and gain political influence, empowerment is a multi dimensional process which should enable the individuals to realize their full identity and powers in all spheres of life. It brings equal status, opportunity, and freedom to develop to them. The ministry of tribal's affairs is implementing the education oriented schemes which include post matric scholarship for ST students hostel for ST boys and girls establishment of ashram school in tribal sub plan areas up gradation of merit through coaching and remedial classes Rajiv Gandhi national fellowship for ST students top class education for ST students and national overseas scholarship for ST student for improve the literacy level belonging to the STs besides usual reservation for ST these are supplementary to the efforts made by other ministers. Telangana 149 hostels 319 ashram schools, 1432 government primary schools 150 post matric hostels catering to total to total of 165179 students. The central government is concentrate on health, education, living conditions, occupations, and various aspects to development of Scheduled Tribes in various states and different welfare programmes implemented throughout the country for the same.

Suggestions:

1. For the development of the ST community in education the teachers shall build-up and maintain a close relationship with each student for their holistic development, teachers who can speak and understand the tribal language are to be appointed or the present teachers shall be study the tribal dialect and many programmes introduced for health safety housing, agricultural inputs, creates employment opportunities secure for the all area population.

2. For the educated tribal youth shall be recruited as a teacher and posted in the tribal schools especially in lower classes, teachers who are working in tribal areas should undergo through a short orientation course in tribal development and culture.

3. In planning for tribal education the traditional technique of education of various tribal communities and their cultural traits should be taken into consideration and incorporated as far as possible, the content of education should boost their cultural norms so as to make them proud of their culture, rather than embarrassing them, the kind of education provided now does not take into consideration of this aspect.

7. The Ekalavya Model Residential Schools introduced (2023) for the better quality education to the tribals, and provide quality infrastructural facilities for socio-economic and educational empowerment of the tribals society. The tribal children are very active in extra-curricular activities, those who can perform well in such activities can be given special coaching/training and they may be fine-tuned to get careers in the field of sports and arts. Incorporation of the non-formal education will be more appropriate in the case of disadvantage groups like tribes, because it is more learner's centred than formal.

Conclusion:

It concludes in this paper the scheduled tribe's people with special care in the educational and economic establishment, the spread of education among the scheduled tribes during the last four decades has been quite uneven. Ignorance and illiteracy among tribal should be minimized and routed out by providing proper education of tribal's, the educational status of the tribal the opportunities for basic and adult education with training leading to better employment should be provided. Hostel facilities to tribal students should be surveyed and improved. Tribal welfare department may design and launch new programs to generate employment opportunities for tribal. The Director of employment and training may provide effective career guidance service to the tribal students so as to help them to make self assessment of these abilities, aptitudes and plan for the career. Ensuring of high quality education to tribal students, pre-primary education and residential education will be strengthened further, the existing tuition scheme will be modified to cater the needs of all tribal students, the scholarship will be revised frequently, high priority for the completion of pre-metric hostels and improving of their infrastructure facilities and revision of mess charges extra. Massive awareness and literacy program with involvement of NGO's will be organized in the tribal areas the government provides all aspects for the development of tribals in the Telangana as well as India.

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